



International Electronic Records Transfer Presentation Outline

 Overview of Migrant Binational & International Students



- * Who are these students
- * Need for Student data exchange
- * Memorandum of Understanding and Transfer of BN Migrant Student Records



Overview of Binational Migrant & International Students

History of the Binational Initiative

- * In 1976, educators in Mexico and the US collaborated to address the needs of binational migrant students.
- * The states of Michoacán and California initiated efforts to work together on issues related to the education of students who migrate between the U.S. and Mexico.
- * Other States became involved, giving birth to the Binational Migrant Education Initiative (BMEI) and in 1990, an Memorandum of Understanding between MX and the US. Current Annex requires both countries to address student records transfer.



U.S. Definition of a Binational Student

* A binational student is an *eligible* migrant student who moves between Mexico and the United States with his/her parents or as an emancipated youth at least once in the last 36 months.

Mexico's Definition of a Binational Student

* A binational student is <u>any</u> student who moves between Mexico and the United States.



U.S. Definition of an Immigrant Student

* An Immigrant student is a student born in a foreign country, who resides in the United States, and is eligible for a free K- 12 public education pursuant to the U.S. Supreme Court 1982 decision of Plyler vs. Doe.



Plyler vs. Doe



The Supreme Court decision of 1982 that stipulates in part that all children regardless of color, race, ethnicity, nationality or immigration status, who reside in the U.S., are entitled to a free public K-12 education.

Student Data

- ▶ 28,466 binational migrant students identified
 - (9.5% fewer than in 2011)
- ▶ 14,152 binational migrant students served during the regular school year
 - ▶ (50% of all identified students)
- 9,179 binational migrant students served during the summer
 - ▶ (32% of all identified students)



Binational Migrant Student Identified

















- Arizona, California, Florida, Oregon, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington each reported identifying over 1,000 binational migrant students.
- ► These 8 states represent 87% of all binational migrant students identified.

Binational Migrant Students Served









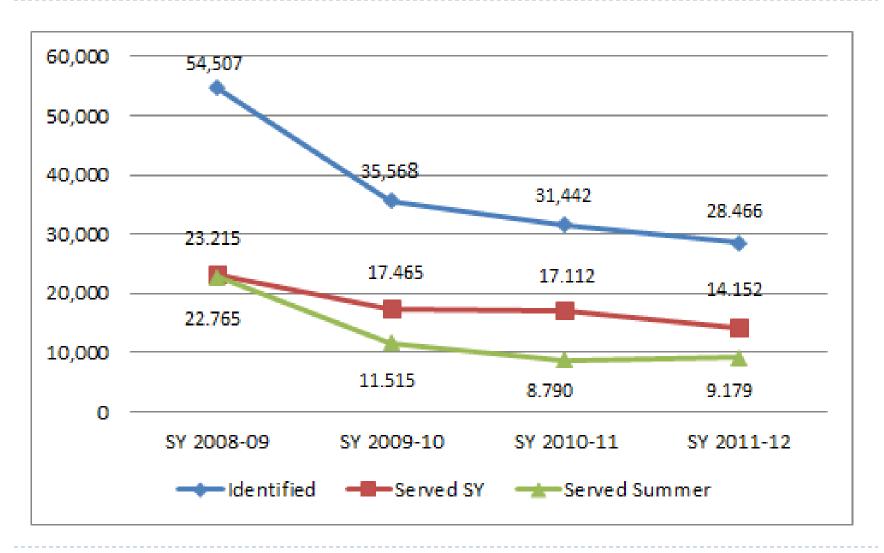
► These 5 states represent 70% of all binational migrant students served.





► Trends show a substantial decrease in the number of binational students identified and served over the last four years.

Four-Year Demographic Trends



Comprehensive Needs of Binational and Immigrant Students

- * Data from a Binational Comprehensive Needs
 Assessment (CNA) conducted with 8 key U.S.
 binational states and a Year 1 needs survey of InET states indicated unique needs:
 - 1) Student Mobility (access to services; international coordination)
 - 2) Differences in the U.S. and Mexican School Systems (i.e., curriculum/assessment differences)
 - 3) Grade Placement and Secondary Credit Accrual
 - 4) Other (e.g., culture, health care, social interaction, language barriers)
 - 5) Transfer of student records between countries

Students Lost behind a Cloud of Bureaucracy



Thousands of Students Return to Mexico Without Appropriate Student Records



What Happens To These Students

- Delays in Enrollment
- Grade Misplacement
- +3
- Repeat course work
- Do not receive needed special assistance (SPED)
- Drop out of School



International Education Laws and Student Records Exchange U.S. / Mexico

- Education is controlled at the federal level in Mexico with some provisions delegated to the states
- * As part of a larger 1961 Hague Convention Agreement towards education records, post high school transcripts require a certification from the state (Apostille for verification and authentication)
- * Due to differences in grade structure between Mexico and the USA large numbers of bi-national populations require an *Apostille* attached to their transcripts

Grades	Mexico	USA
1 – 6	Elementary	Elementary
7-9	High School	Middle School
10-12	College Preparatory	High School

Access to Schools

- ► The Transfer Document is intended as a 2-way form to provide a current report on binational student progress
- ► 14 states indicated that they participated in Transfer Document distribution



Facts about the Transfer Document

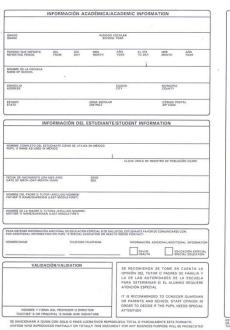




Functions as a "binational report card" to facilitate the enrollment of binational students into public schools in Mexico after the official beginning of school

- CA, CO, FL, GA, MI, NE, PA, WA, and WI reported sending 92 Transfer
 Documents to Mexico
- AZ, CA, CO, FL, GA, ID, MI, NE, NC, OR, PA, and WI reported receiving 899Transfer Documents from Mexico
- CA, CO, FL, MI, NE, OR, PA, WA, and WI provided TD training

Facts about the Transfer Document





Functions as a "binational report card" to facilitate the enrollment of binational students into public schools in Mexico after the official beginning of school

- AZ, CA, CO, FL, GA, MI, NE, PA, WA, and WI reported sending 92 Transfer
 Documents to Mexico
- AZ, CA, CO, FL, GA, ID, MI, NE, NC, OR, PA, and WI reported receiving 899Transfer Documents from Mexico
- AZ, CA, CO, FL, MI, NE, OR, PA, WA, and WI provided TD training

Facts About the Transfer Document

States reported that schools and districts obtained TDs through:

► State MEP director or binational coordinator in GA, NE, and OR

► Mexican Consulate in AZ, CA, CO, FL, GA, ID, NC,

OR, PA, WA, and WI

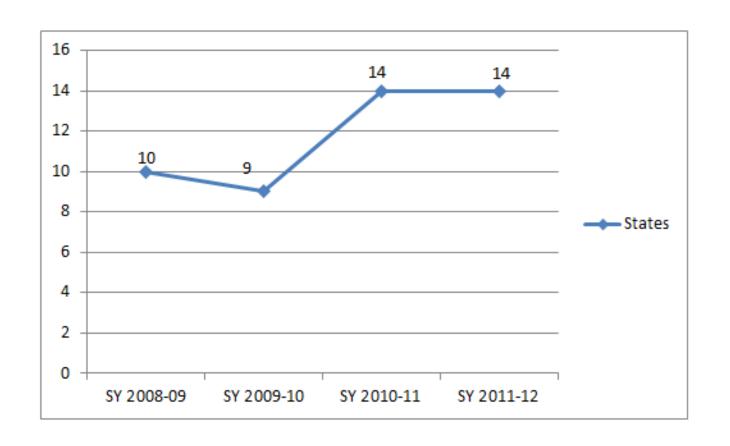
► Binational teachers brought them to the U.S. in ID

► Regional offices in OR





Four Year Trends: U.S. States Participating in the Distribution of Transfer Documents



Facts About the Apostille



- ▶ It is a Consular legalization issued by public officials who certify documents to be used outside the U.S.
- ► 10 states reported obtaining it (AZ, CA, CO, FL, ID, MI, NC, NE, OH, PA, WA)
- 217 Apostille certifications reported for binational students
- 8 states provided Apostille training (AZ, CO, ID, NC, NE, OH, OR, WA)
- Costs per Apostille ranged from \$1-\$15 per page (depending on the type of document)
- Barriers to use: Distance to location where it can be obtained and lack of awareness about its use

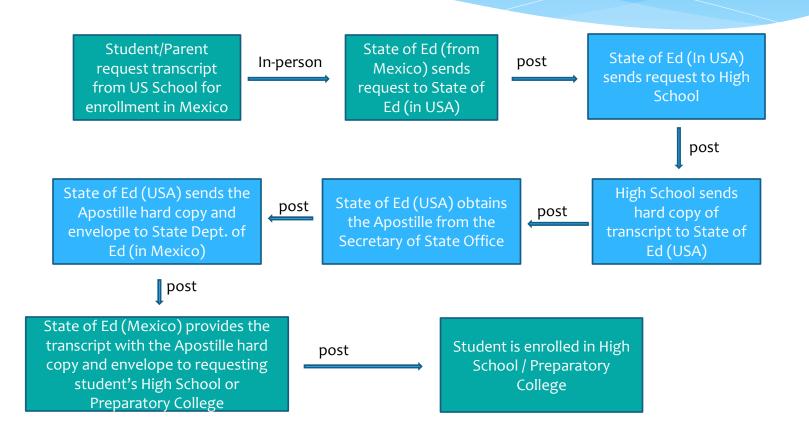


Memorandum of Understanding and Transfer of BN Student Migrant Records

Current Process

- Transcripts with an Apostille, in a sealed envelop are required for students to be enrolled in high-school/college preparatory grades in Mexico
- Time intensive process to have a student enrolled

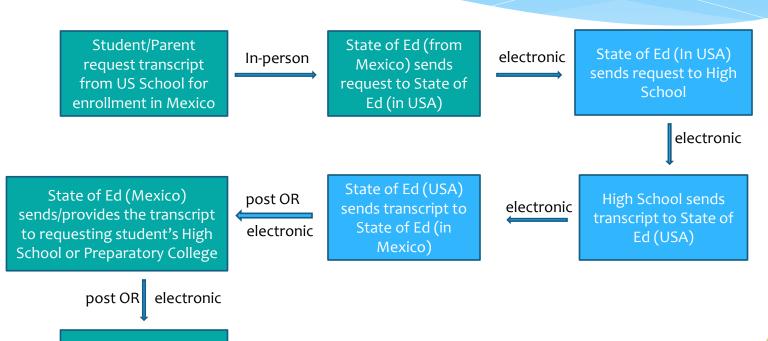
 High impact to most vulnerable students who are not in a position
 to obtain an Apostille for their transcripts prior to leaving the USA,
 or those who cannot travel back to USA to get their transcripts

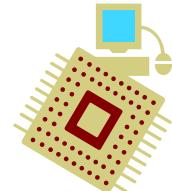


Expected Process

Student is enrolled to High School / Preparatory College

- Provide electronic transcript instead of Apostille transcripts in a sealed envelope
- Reduce time required to process from request to receipt of a students transcript
 - Allow timely enrollment of students to the required schools and colleges which would decrease student drop-out rate





Short Term Considerations

- * Transcript Requestor will capture permission from student
- The process of forwarding the request and sending the reply will be done manually
- * Schools will create PDF Document of Transcript
- * Transcript Request sent to transcript.request@azed.gov
- Transcript forwarded to identified School
- * Transcript Reply sent to transcript.reply@azed.gov
- * Transcript Sent back to requestor

Post-Secondary Connection - Pilot



- Produce Electronic High School Transcript
- * Automated Process
 - Requestor sends a request
 - Service in ADE received request and generates
 Transcript
 - * Requestor received the transcript
- * Data maintained at ADE

Moving Forward



Expand Electronic Student Data System to Elementary School students



- Utilize Electronic Records Transfer System.
- Be prompt in replies to requests.
- If needed seek help from the Arizona State Department of Ed.

For Further Information

Contact:

Ralph D. Romero, CPM ralph.romero@azed.gov

